

Amendments to the Claims:

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A television receiving apparatus capable of receiving signals of a desired frequency in correspondence to a first channel plan having predetermined channel frequencies assigned, and a second channel plan containing the channel frequencies assigned to said first channel plan and having other channel frequencies assigned in ~~the~~ frequency bands not assigned to said first channel plan,

said television receiving apparatus comprising:

station presence judging means for judging whether a broadcasting station is present or not at a channel frequency assigned to each channel plan by searching all or part of the frequency bands contained in said first channel plan or said second channel plan;

first channel number counting means for judging whether or not the channel frequency of ~~a~~ the broadcasting station is within a fixed frequency range from a center frequency, if said station presence judging means judges ~~the presence of that~~ said broadcasting station is present at a channel frequency assigned to each channel plan, and counting up ~~the~~ a number of station present channels in ~~the~~ a channel plan to which said broadcasting

station belongs, if the channel frequency of the broadcasting station is within the fixed frequency range from the center frequency, for all ~~the~~ broadcasting stations which are judged to be present;

second channel number counting means for memorizing ~~the~~ an error data off a center frequency together with ~~the~~ a channel number, if it is determined by said first channel number counting means that the channel frequency of ~~a~~ the broadcasting station is outside a fixed frequency range from the center frequency, for all ~~the~~ stations that are judged to be present, and making a comparison between ~~the~~ error data associated with one channel number and ~~the~~ error data associated with another channel number to determine whether or not a difference between the error data associated with one channel number and the error data associated with another channel number is within the fixed frequency range, classifies, into groups, the error data associated with one channel number in accordance with the difference between the error data associated with one channel number and the error data associated with another channel number, and further adds and counts up ~~the~~ a number of error data contained within ~~the~~ a largest of the groups ~~group~~ to ~~the~~ a station present channel number of said second channel plan;

comparison means for comparing the counted channel number for said first channel plan counted by said first channel number counting means and the counted channel number for said second channel plan counted by said second channel number counting means;

first discriminating means for discriminating whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels which are judged that a station is present, if the count number for said first channel plan is smaller than the count number for said second channel plan, as a result of comparison by said comparing means;

second discriminating means for discriminating whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels of the error data counted by said second channel number counting means, if it is determined that there is no continuous channel, as a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means; and

channel plan discriminating means for discriminating whether said television receiving apparatus is a first channel plan mode or a second channel plan mode, based on a result of comparison by said comparison means, a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means, and a result of discrimination by said second discriminating means.

2. (Currently Amended) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 1, wherein:

said second channel number counting means stores the error data off a center frequency along with its channel number in a memory, if it is determined that the channel frequency of a station that is judged to be present is outside a fixed frequency range from the center frequency, for all ~~the~~ stations which are judged that station is present in the second

channel plan, wherein the error data associated with one channel number is first stored in said memory and is set as ~~the~~ reference error data, the error data associated with another channel number is stored subsequently and is set as ~~the~~ comparative error data, and the comparative error data is compared in succession with the reference error data in such a way that

if the comparative error data is within the fixed frequency range from the reference error data, the comparative error data is judged to be contained within ~~the~~ a same group as the reference error data, and ~~the~~ a coincidence number is counted up as being contained within the same group as the reference error data, or

if the comparative error data is outside the fixed frequency range from the reference error data, a check is made whether or not ~~the~~ a next reference error data has been already registered, and the comparative error data is registered as the next reference error data, when the next reference error data has not been registered, until the comparison for all the error data is completed, in which the coincidence number is counted up for one group, and then the next reference error data registered ahead and the error data stored subsequently as the comparative error data are compared in the same way as previously, the coincident number is counted up for another one group until there is no next reference error data registered, and wherein

the coincident number for ~~the~~ a largest group among the ~~thus-obtained~~
~~groups~~ same group and the another one group is added and counted up to the
number of station present channels for said second channel plan.

3. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus
according to claim 1, wherein

said fixed frequency range is approximately $\pm 200\text{kHz}$.

4. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to
claim 1, wherein

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a first
channel plan mode in the case where the count number for said first channel
plan is greater than or equal to the count number for said second channel plan as
a result of comparison by said comparing means, or

in the case where the count number for said first channel plan is
smaller than the count number for said second channel plan,

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a second
channel plan mode,

if there is a continuous channel among the channels of the error
data counted by said second channel number counting means as a result of
discrimination by said first discriminating means, or

if there is a no continuous channel as a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means, and if there is a continuous channel as a result of discrimination by said second discriminating means, or

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a first channel plan mode,

if there is no continuous mode at all.

5. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 1, wherein

said first channel plan is ground wave broadcasting, and

said second channel plan is cable television broadcasting.

6. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 2, wherein

said fixed frequency range is approximately $\pm 200\text{kHz}$.

7. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 2, wherein

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a first channel plan mode in the case where the count number for said first channel plan is greater than or equal to the count number for said second channel plan as a result of comparison by said comparing means, or

in the case where the count number for said first channel plan is smaller than the count number for said second channel plan,

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a second channel plan mode,

if there is a continuous channel among the channels of the error data counted by said second channel number counting means as a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means, or

if there is a no continuous channel as a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means, and if there is a continuous channel as a result of discrimination by said second discriminating means, or

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a first channel plan mode,

if there is no continuous mode at all.

8. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 3, wherein

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a first channel plan mode in the case where the count number for said first channel plan is greater than or equal to the count number for said second channel plan as a result of comparison by said comparing means, or

in the case where the count number for said first channel plan is smaller than the count number for said second channel plan,

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a second channel plan mode,

if there is a continuous channel among the channels of the error data counted by said second channel number counting means as a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means, or

if there is a no continuous channel as a result of discrimination by said first discriminating means, and if there is a continuous channel as a result of discrimination by said second discriminating means, or

said channel plan discriminating means discriminates a first channel plan mode,

if there is no continuous mode at all.

9. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 2, wherein

said first channel plan is ground wave broadcasting, and

said second channel plan is cable television broadcasting.

10. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 3, wherein

said first channel plan is ground wave broadcasting, and

said second channel plan is cable television broadcasting.

11. (Previously Presented) The television receiving apparatus according to claim 4, wherein

said first channel plan is ground wave broadcasting, and

said second channel plan is cable television broadcasting.

12. (New) A method for a television receiving apparatus capable of receiving signals of a desired frequency in correspondence to a first channel plan having predetermined channel frequencies assigned, and a second channel plan containing the channel frequencies assigned to said first channel plan and having other channel frequencies assigned in frequency bands not assigned to said first channel plan, the method comprising the acts of:

judging whether a broadcasting station is present at a channel frequency assigned to each channel plan by searching all or part of the frequency bands contained in said first channel plan or said second channel plan;

judging whether the channel frequency of the broadcasting station is within a fixed frequency range from a center frequency, if it is judged that said broadcasting station is present at a channel frequency assigned to each channel plan;

counting up a number of station present channels in a channel plan to which said broadcasting station belongs, if the channel frequency of the broadcasting station is within the fixed frequency range from the center frequency, for all broadcasting stations which are judged to be present;

memorizing an error data off a center frequency together with a channel number, if it is determined that the channel frequency of the broadcasting station is outside a fixed frequency range from the center frequency, for all stations that are judged to be present;

comparing error data associated with one channel number and error data associated with another channel number to determine whether or not a difference between the error data associated with one channel number and the error data associated with another channel number is within the fixed frequency range;

classifying, into groups, the error data associated with one channel number in accordance with the difference between the error data associated with one channel number and the error data associated with another channel number;

adding and counting up a number of error data contained within a largest of the groups to a station present channel number of said second channel plan;

comparing the counted channel number for said first channel plan and the counted channel number for said second channel plan;

discriminating whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels which are judged that a station is present, if the count number for said first channel plan is smaller than the count number for said second channel plan, as a result of the comparison of the counted channel number for said first and second channel plans;

discriminating whether there is a continuous channel among the channels of the counted error data, if it is determined that there is no continuous

channel, as a result of the discrimination of whether there is a continuous channel; and

discriminating whether said television receiving apparatus is a first channel plan mode or a second channel plan mode, based on a result of the comparison of the counted channel number for said first and second channel plans, the discrimination whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels which are judged that a station is present, and the discrimination of whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels of error data.

13. (New) The method of claim 12, the method further comprising the acts of:

storing the error data off a center frequency along with its channel number in a memory, if it is determined that the channel frequency of a station that is judged to be present is outside a fixed frequency range from the center frequency, for all stations which are judged that station is present in the second channel plan,

wherein the error data associated with one channel number is first stored in a memory and is set as reference error data, the error data associated with another channel number is stored subsequently and is set as comparative error data, and the comparative error data is compared in succession with the reference error data in such a way that if the comparative error data is within the fixed frequency range from the

reference error data, the comparative error data is judged to be contained within a same group as the reference error data, and a coincidence number is counted up as being contained within the same group as the reference error data, or

if the comparative error data is outside the fixed frequency range from the reference error data, a check is made whether or not a next reference error data has been already registered, and the comparative error data is registered as the next reference error data, when the next reference error data has not been registered, until the comparison for all the error data is completed, in which the coincidence number is counted up for one group, and then the next reference error data registered ahead and the error data stored subsequently as the comparative error data are compared in the same way as previously, the coincident number is counted up for another one group until there is no next reference error data registered, and

wherein the coincident number for a largest group among the same group and the another one group is added and counted up to the number of station present channels for said second channel plan.

14. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein said fixed frequency range is approximately $\pm 200\text{kHz}$.

15. (New) The method of claim 12, the method further comprising the acts of:

discriminating a first channel plan mode when the count number for said first channel plan is greater than or equal to the count number for said second channel plan as a result of comparison of the counted channel number for said first frequency plan, or

when the count number for said first channel plan is smaller than the count number for said second channel plan, discriminating a second channel plan mode,

if there is a continuous channel among the counted channels of the error data as a result of the discrimination of whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels which are judged that a station is present, or

if there is a no continuous channel as a result of the discrimination of whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels which are judged that a station is present, and if there is a continuous channel as a result of discrimination of whether or not there is a continuous channel among the channels of error data, or

discriminating a first channel plan mode if there is no continuous mode at all.

16. (New) The method of claim 12, wherein
said first channel plan is ground wave broadcasting, and
said second channel plan is cable television broadcasting.